

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Swiss Dye Exports Increased in 1926

Germany Took Fourteen Per Cent, Owing to Removal of Restrictions—Competition Between I. G. Salesmen and Swiss Agents—Indigo Exports Decline—United States Takes 12 Per Cent of Dye Exports—Shipments to France Drop From 25 Per Cent in 1925 to 12 Per Cent in 1926

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 8—Dyestuffs in 1926 was one of the few industries in Switzerland which was not greatly affected by the post-war crisis which made itself felt very severely in other lines. Coal-tar dye exports increased during the year as follows:

	(million of 1000 kilos)	Swiss francs
1926 ..	5,936	57,04
1925 ..	4,939	52,13
1924 ..	4,659	52,69

(\$1=5.18 francs)

This improvement in the position of exports which amounts to 21% in the quantity and 9.4% in value of dyestuffs exported is the more noticeable as the imports of dyestuffs remained on practically the same level as before (6,35 as against 5,91 million francs in 1925). Since during last year in two more countries (Spain & Italy) the permit-system has been introduced for dyestuff imports, and the British import regulation and the high tariff walls in many countries continue to be a very serious obstacle. Swiss manufacturers concentrated their attention upon finding new markets for the output of Basle factories. These efforts have up to the present proved successful and it is not void of interest to observe that the new outlets have been found not in very remote countries, but in the immediate neighborhood, Germany. This country was in pre-war years an important market for Swiss dyes, in 1906-13 as much as 21-23% of the total exports being sent to Ger-

many. During and immediately after the war these exports ceased completely and they were not resumed until 1924 and 1925, when 2 per cent of Swiss dyestuff exports were sent to Germany. In 1926 this percentage rose to 14 per cent, the chief reason being that Swiss dyes are admitted free of duty and the formerly indispensable special license is no longer required. In the German textile dyers trade there is a keen competition between the representatives of Swiss firms and the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., and it is believed that the Swiss are more able to meet their clients' particular wishes than the I. G. whose gigantic organization has grown somewhat cumbersome for the special needs of the dye-selling business.

As a consequence of the increased German share of the Swiss dye exports the French share has dropped from 21% in 1925 to 12% in 1926 and the United States share from 16 per cent to 12 per cent whereas the British share (11 per cent in 1925) has remained practically unchanged.

Indigo exports from Switzerland continued in 1926 their downward movement, the total for the year being 1,903,400 kilos, valued at 4,943,026 francs against 2,390,400 kilos, valued at 9,853,044 francs in 1925 and 3,966,500 kilos, valued at 13,923,000 francs in 1924.

Prospects for 1927 are fairly good. A world combine embracing the principal dye-producing countries would undoubtedly be welcomed here, but it is generally believed that the time is not yet ripe.

CHEMICAL SERVICE PLEA

Chemical Advisory Committee Department of Commerce is drawing attention of Senators to the bill known as H. R. 3858 which provides for foreign commerce service in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The bill was introduced on approval of executives of the chemical industry. The work of the bureau in promoting foreign trade may be curtailed or discontinued at any time because it depends now upon an item in the annual appropriation.

Captains of the chemical industry are requested to telegraph or write their Senators to urge favorable action on the bill. The Chemical Advisory Committee includes in its membership: A. Cressy Morrison, chairman, New York; Harrison E. Howe, secretary, Washington; L. H. Baekeland, New York; Alfred S. Burdick, Chicago; Chas. H. Herty, New York; Henry Howard, Cleveland; Gustavus Ober, Jr., Baltimore; Ernest T. Trigg, Philadelphia; S. W. Wilder, Boston.

NEW MUSCLE SHOALS PLAN

Muscle Shoals forms the basis of Senator McNary's resolution "to create a joint congressional commission to study the Muscle Shoals project." The resolution, which has been referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, provides that the Commission shall be composed of five Senators to be appointed by the president of the Senate and five members of the House.

Representative Allgood (Alabama) has introduced a joint resolution in the House providing for operation of Muscle Shoals by the Government for producing fertilizer.

New offers for realty holdings of New York Produce Exchange are being considered by the special committee which rejected the bid of \$11,000,000.

CONTROVERSIES WILL, WHERE
POSSIBLE, BE ADJUSTED BY
VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT OR
IMPARTIAL ARBITRATION.* . . .



* { No. 12. A series based on the conception of the U. S. Chamber of
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constructive cooperation. Bring intelligence and
willingness to the handling of customers' problems.

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than the quality of R & H chemicals.

The
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

709 Sixth Avenue, New York City

Italy's Largest Nitrogen Plant Ready

Montecatini Co. Uses Fauser Process In Making Synthetic Ammonia—With Exception of German Plants Is The Largest In The World—Nitric Acid Manufacture at Sinigo Factory—Production of Hydrogen Is 110,000 Cubic Meters Daily—Ammonia Sulfate Nitrate Also Made at Sinigo

Montecatini Co.'s Meran plant for making synthetic ammonia is the largest in Italy, either already existing or under construction, and, with the exception of the German plants, is one of the largest in the world. The Fauser process for the production of synthetic ammonia through the combination of electrolytic hydrogen and atmospheric nitrogen is used. Owing to certain local regulations at Meran, which is an important resort, the electric power station and electrolysis plants are located at Marlengo, which is at Meran proper, and the plants for the synthesis of the ammonia and its various products are at Sinigo, four kilometers distant. The electric energy for production of hydrogen by electrolysis is furnished by a large power plant located at Marlengo which gets its power from Tell in the Val Venosta. There are three electrolysis chambers and together they contain six batteries of 200 electrolytic cells each. The plant produces on an average of 110,000 cubic meters of hydrogen daily, which is piped to the Sinigo plants.

Sinigo group consists of plants for production of synthetic ammonia, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate and sulfuric acid. The production of synthetic ammonia takes place in twelve tall synthesis columns, each one of which produces ten tons of ammonia daily. The ammonia obtained is then transformed into nitric acid, from which is produced ammonium nitrate, or in combination with sulfuric acid, also produced at Sinigo, gives ammonium sulfate, which is the fertilizer now being produced at Sinigo in the greatest volume.

Another product which is made at Sinigo is the double salt, ammonium-sulfate nitrate. In order to supply Italian farmers with ammonium nitrate in the form in which they are accustomed to have it, it is diluted with gypsum. It is desired to eliminate the addition of gypsum which serves only to increase transportation cost to the consumer. It is estimated that the Meran plants will produce about 50,000 tons of

nitrogen fertilizers during the current cereal year, which represents about one-fourth of total Italian consumption of nitrogen fertilizers during that period.

TIPS FOR SALESMEN

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Philadelphia, Feb. 14—Dr. Chas. M. Stine, chemical director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., spoke at a meeting of Philadelphia Chemical Club, at Hotel Adelphia on "How and Why the Salesman and the Research



Charles M. Stine

Chemist Should Co-operate." Dr. Stine said in part:

"The alert salesman is engaged not only in an effort to sell the goods of his employer, but his continual contact with the trade necessarily gives him a unique opportunity to foresee the general trend of the business, at least in his own line. There are many indications of changing styles and of the gradual growth of new demands. To the discriminating observation of the well-trained salesman these signs along the business trail clearly indicate the direction in which the demands of the trade are likely to go. If the salesman is so fortunate as to be gifted with good judgment and a nice ability to weigh the various factors involved, he is able to present a picture to his technical department which will go far in guiding that department in the development of products adapted to meet specific demands.

"One of the most important and valuable results to the company, from the right kind of contact and

exchange of ideas between the sales department and the research department, is the perspective that the research department is able properly to develop only by constant and adequate sales contacts.

"We all appreciate the value of advertising, and we hear a great deal these days about advertising campaigns, but we all know that salesmen have to do a lot of advertising of their own goods. Frequently it is possible for the research chemist to assist the salesman in a more attractive presentation of his goods by giving the salesman, through a complete detailed discussion of the properties of his goods, a more thorough understanding of the value of what he has to sell than the salesman could otherwise obtain."

SUES GUM & MICA

National Gum and Mica Co., New York City, and Alexander Alexander, president, have been sued by the Government under Clayton Anti-Trust act, on the company's announcement that National Gum and Mica recently bought all capital stocks of General Adhesive.

National Gum and Mica Co. controls, according to papers filed on Friday, Feb. 18, ten per cent of the country's business in the manufacture of paste and glues from vegetable products. It is said that the business exceeds \$13,000,000. The company is not charged with creating a monopoly of the glue industry, but it is alleged that they have violated provisions of the law in the purchase of the stock of a competing company. A clause in the Clayton act prohibits any company engaged in interstate commerce from acquiring the capital stock of a competing organization.

Dye Census returns to the questionnaire sent out by Tariff Commission are coming in earlier this year than ever before and it is expected that the most complete preliminary statement of the dye census that has ever been issued will be ready early in April.

World-wide amalgamation of electrical companies, including Westinghouse and General Electric in America, Lowenstein in Belgium, Siemens and A. E. G. in Germany, is favored by the German companies.

January wholesale index number for chemicals was 115.6 per cent compared with 115.4 in December and 121.6 in January of last year taking 1913 at 100 per cent, according to the Department of Commerce.

NEW NAVAL STORES PLANT

Newport Co., Pensacola, Fla., manufacturers of naval store products will erect new buildings, increasing production 50 per cent. About \$400,000 will be expended.

Enlargement is made necessary by increasing demand for products of the company, and the expansion will result in clearing pine stumps from 300 to 400 acres of cut-over land daily, since 20 to 25 carloads of wood daily will be required to supply the plant following the completion of improvements. The raw product comes from territory within a radius of 150 to 200 miles of Pensacola.

American Leather Chemists Association will hold its annual meeting in Cincinnati, O., June 15, 16 and 17. In addition to the program of interest to the technical men, one day of the Meeting is to be designated as Tanners' Day and a program of especial interest to tanners will be presented.

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., will supply New York G. I. D., Brooklyn, with 50,000 cans concentrated lye, at 5.61c.

PENANG NEEDS ACID

Penang, (S.S.) importers are unable to supply the local demand for acetic acid due to rapidly increasing production of rubber. Countries supplying the bulk of this acid to the Penang district are Germany, England, and America. A short time ago a wood distillation plant was established in the state of Johore, but up to the present no considerable production has been reached. It is believed that American manufacturers would do well to enter Malaya more actively in the sale of acetic acid and in order to aid in increasing American sales a list of importers and dealers is on file at U. S. Department of Commerce.

Production of glues of animal origin during the fourth quarter (October-December) of 1926 aggregated 32,555,500 pounds, of which amount 19,558,300 pounds was contributed by hide glue, 3,177,900 pounds by extracted bone glue, and 9,819,300 pounds by other bone glue. The total shows increases of 59.9 per cent and 19.5 per cent, respectively, as compared with 20,364,100 pounds for the preceding quarter (3rd. qr. 1926) and 27,245,700 pounds for the fourth quarter of 1925.

MONSANTO ELECTS

Stockholders of Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, re-elected the present board of directors, John F. Queeny, Gaston Du Bois, Theodore Rassieur, Edgar M. Queeny, Joseph Lumaghi, H. O. McDonough and Paul Buhlig. At the annual directors' meeting, Feb. 15, the following officers were elected: John F. Queeny, chairman of the Board and president; Gaston Du Bois, first vice president; Edgar M. Queeny, second vice president; John W. Livingston, Dr. Jules Bebie and Dr. L. F. Nickell, assistant vice presidents; W. R. Phemister, treasurer; W. W. Schneider, secretary, and C. A. Zacher, assistant secretary.

Sales for 1926 were the highest since 1920. A dividend of 50 cents per share for the first quarter of the year 1927 was declared payable to stockholders of record as of Feb. 15. Business on the books Jan. 1 amounted to 93% of the total sales for 1926. For 1927 the company has prospects of even better business than in 1926.

Sixty members of Drug and Chemical Club, New York, have subscribed to a testimonial for Harry J. Schnell, chairman of House Committee, for his services in planning the new home for the club and removal from present quarters. The fund has reached \$350, but more is sought by John Anderson, James Marshall, Melvin C. Palliser and Harry Hall, committee in charge. Checks should be mailed payable to Harry Hall.

Yarnall Paint Co., Philadelphia, has completed a modern three-story, steel and reinforced concrete factory at an estimated cost of \$200,000. A direct siding connects the new plant with Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s main line to the South. In addition to the present lines they will be equipped for producing a line of brushing lacquers.

I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. has founded a selling bureau for nitrogenous fertilizers in Dutch East Indies, with headquarters in Samarang, entitled "N-V. I.G., Stickstoff-verkaufs-Gesellschaft."

Drawback on barium peroxide manufactured by J. H. R. Products Co., Willoughby, O., with the use of imported barium carbonate, has been allowed by Treasury Department.

Judge Firms as you do individuals~

secondly, by

PROMPTNESS

You may gauge the value of a chemical service by the speed with which it delivers a rush order. Or, the prompt appearance of your routine orders may be your private index to satisfaction.

In either event, it is worthwhile to know that Electro Bleaching Gas Company, and its associate, Niagara Alkali Company, have perfected organizations which can deliver these chemicals in any amount, anywhere, at any time.

Electro Bleaching Gas Co.

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[Markets & Prices]

TIN SALTS UP AGAIN; MARKET QUIET

Copper Sulfate Holds Firm—Nickel Salts in Heavy Demand—Barium Chloride Easy—Benzene Unchanged—Toluene Strong—Cresylic Acid Steady—Naphthalene Active but Easy—Alcohol and Glycerin Remain Weak

Advanced
Tin Salts, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Declined
No Decline

Industrial chemicals generally are quiet under a normal routine demand with the great bulk of the movement being contract withdrawals. Prices are without important change. Denatured alcohol continues in a soft condition with open quotations being shaded sharply due to the large stocks resulting from the mild weather and consequent slight anti-freeze demand. Glycerin prices continue to ease off also due to passing of the anti-freeze demand.

Copper sulfate is in steady demand equal to production. Barium chloride is quoted at low prices by importers and makers are meeting these prices on many occasions. Formic acid movement is slow but prices are firm and unchanged. Ammonia, anhydrous and aqua are unchanged as to price although factors are bullish and claim that the lowest point has passed. Nickel salts have been in exceedingly heavy demand and prices are firmer due to scarcity of supplies. Tin salts have been advanced again.

Light oil distillates are unchanged. Benzene available in some directions at 23c gal. and shading to 22c reported. Some factors state that curtailment in coking operations and the increasing strength of the gasoline market should firm benzene prices. Toluene is still tight. Solvent naphtha and xylene are easy and prices are subject in some directions. Cresylic acid is steady under good demand. Naphthalene is increasingly active but unchanged in price.

Intermediates are generally unchanged in price and position. Spot demand is slight and spotty, the bulk of orders being contract withdrawals. There is nothing to induce shading of prices as there are no large orders hanging over the market.

Continued strength in denatured olive oil on spot and chinawood oil in all positions were again features of the oil market this week. It is reported in some quarters that denatured olive oil is showing weakness for shipment but this has not affected the spot market to date. Chinawood in all positions is again up on

the good demand and the Chinese political situation, factors finding a ready market for their offerings in all directions. Cottonseed oil is a bit easier at the moment than the close showed last week but has advanced since last reported and is fairly steady. Crude oil has strengthened at the mills and advanced since last week. Crude corn oil is following the movement of cotton oil closely. Animal oils and fats are strong and in most cases moving in sizeable volume.

Linseed continues soft and in this respect is practically alone. Prices show no change for the week and inside prices are heard in most quarters. Crushers have experienced a better consuming demand over the past week and look to an improvement in market conditions.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acid Acetic—Schedule prices based on lime at \$3.50 100 lbs. are being generally maintained, although some cutting to jobbers is reported.

Alcohol Denatured—Market remains weak with the majority of makers naming unchanged open prices but shading them continually. C. D. No. 5 has sold at 29c gal. and below for small lots.

Ammonia—Makers are bullish as to the future claiming that the bottom has been reached in prices. Movement is good with quotations at 10c@11c lb for anhydrous, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $2\frac{3}{4}$ c lb for aqua.

Ammonium Chloride—Battery makers are reported to have slowed down on their withdrawals. Supplies of both white and gray are plentiful and prices are easy.

Barium Chloride—Imported material at \$61.00@\$62.00 ton and lower continues to hold the market down.

Glycerin—Market continues to weaken further. Dynamite is openly quoted at 24c lb but no transactions are reported at this figure, and lower prices are said to have been taken. C. P. is openly lower at 27c lb, but this figure has been shaded by at least 1c lb. Lye is nominally 17c lb, with buyers scarce. Saponification stocks are

small but the price is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb due to the weak position of lye.

Methanol—Market is steady in all directions with denaturing grade quoted at 80c gal. in tanks.

Sodium Phosphate—Di-salt is in lessened demand due to curtailment in operations in the Paterson district. Imported material continues to be offered at low prices. Makers name \$3.25@\$3.50 100 lbs.

Tin Salts—Makers have again advanced prices following further rises in metal prices. Crystals are named at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb; tetrachloride at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb; and bichloride solution at 20c lb.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Aniline Oil—Makers report steady movement at 15c@16c lb.

Benzene—Market remains unsettled with the great bulk of pure and 90% moving at 23c gal. and less. A firmer tone is anticipated by some due to curtailment in steel activities and increased strength of the gasoline market. However, it appears that steel business is recovering and also that the effect of gasoline prices on benzene prices is becoming less and less.

Cresylic Acid—Market remains quiet but movement is good with pale at 60c gal.

Naphthalene—Activity is increasing but prices are unchanged at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@5c lb for flake.

Solvent Naphtha—Market is easy and shading of quotations of 35c gal. for tanks has occurred on occasions. Production is necessarily largely due to the heavy recovery of toluene to fill the demand for that product.

Toluene—Market is very strong with all factors sold up to production and rejecting new accounts. Prices remain at 35c gal. for tanks.

Xylene—Position is similar to that of solvent naphtha. Open quotations remain at 35c gal. for tanks.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil—Locally the market is unchanged from last week, when makers were taking orders at 14c @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb for No. 1 oil; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@14c lb for No. 3.

Chinawood Oil—All positions continue to advance on a continued good demand here and no signs of relief at the primary markets. Consumers are anxious buyers at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@19c lb for barrels on spot and good sized business has been done at this figure. Tanks are now available on spot at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. March shipment from the Coast is named at 16c lb.

Coconut Oil—Since the reduction

FEBRUARY 24, 1927

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER

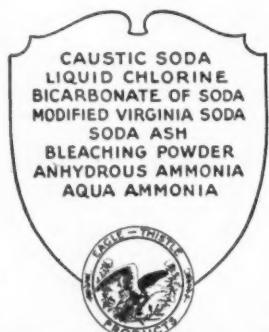
QUALITY—that much-abused term—is defined in the dictionary as "distinctive character."

In its broadest sense, quality refers not alone to the purity and uniformity existing in a product itself, but also to that "distinctive character" which proceeds from the spirit of the organization behind the product. With standard basic commodities such as Mathieson Chemicals, this latter characteristic is the one of greater importance to the consumer.

Every Mathieson customer is definitely protected as to purity and uniformity by guaranteed tests written into each contract or specified on each single shipment. Beyond this mere meeting of standard specifications, however, there is a constant effort throughout the Mathieson organization towards the production of an even better product, the devising of improved containers, and the establishment of progressive methods in the handling and use of alkali and bleach.

It is this spirit behind Mathieson Industrial Chemicals that gives them "distinctive character" and marks them as true quality products.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.
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PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO PROVIDENCE
CHARLOTTE CINCINNATI
Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Saltillo, Va.



Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

on the Coast last week on Manila oil in tanks there has been no change in price or position and quotations are named at 8½c@8½c lb in tanks on the Coast; 8½c@8¾c lb in tanks on spot and 9½c@9¾c lb in barrels on spot.

Cottonseed Oil—Although opening this week in a weak position both PSY and crude oil have again showed advanced figures over corresponding prices of last week. February refined oil is being sold at 9.50c lb. March-June oil is offered at 9¾c@10c lb with fair interest. Crude is quoted at 8½c lb in the Valley and Southeast and 8¼c@8½c lb in Texas.

Corn Oil—Advanced slightly on the continued good position of crude cotton oil and is now quoted at 8½c@8¾c lb at the mills. Crude and refined on spot are unchanged. Sales are in average volume.

Greases—Following a two week quiet period, prices on all the lower grades advanced early this week to 7½c lb for yellow; 7½c lb for house and 6½c@6¾c lb for brown. Choice white is unchanged and steady. Inquiry is very good.

Lard Oil—Edible prime has recovered its loss of last week and sales are being made now at 15c lb on spot. Extra is likewise higher at 12½c lb. No. 1 and No. 2 are also fractionally higher at 11c lb and 10½c lb respectively. Sales are in good volume.

Linseed Oil—Open quotations for oil on spot are unchanged for the week with crushers quoting 10.4c lb for raw oil in carlots. The market is admittedly easy and this price is subject to shading. The primary seed markets are holding firm and the consuming demand for oil in this section over last week was encouraging to crushers.

Neatsfoot Oil—The lower grades were again active this week with extra advancing to 11½c lb and reduced to 10½c lb for No. 1.

Oleo Oil—No. 1 oil is sharply higher this week on a good inquiry at 12½c lb with No. 2 and No. 3 unchanged at 9½c lb and 8½c lb respectively.

Olive Oil—Denatured oil for shipment shows signs of easing off but this has not affected the spot market yet and sales are made here in a limited way at \$1.65@ \$1.70 lb. Fooths are unchanged on spot as is edible oil.

Sardine Oil—A few tanks of oil on the Coast are offered at 46c gal., with interest in routine volume.

Seasame Oil—Unchanged this week at 13c@13½c lb for edible yellow oil.

Stearine Oleo—Sales have been made at 10c over the week and sellers are holding for 11c lb at the moment. Demand is good.

SOYA OIL SHORTAGE?

Soya bean oil shipments from Dairen and Vladivostock in 1926 began very slowly in January with only 5,000 tons and 13,000 tons in February. Annual shipments average 2,500,000 tons. By June prices declined owing to heavy stocks on hand. The peasants in Manchuria may reduce the area sown to beans owing to this fact. There is a growing demand for soya bean oil in the paint industry and a shortage is possible.

Experimenting with gypsum, M. Budnikoff, French chemist, has observed that either the natural anhydride or gypsum heated to 700° may be hydrated in the presence of catalysts and sets under normal conditions, these catalysts being either lime, soda, cement or other salts such as sulfates of soda, iron, or the alkaline bisulfates. The fineness of grinding also influences the phenomenon. The plaster hardened under these conditions possesses tensile strength and compressibility comparable to normal plaster. Unroasted gypsum itself crushed extremely fine yields, after the addition of a small quantity of the catalyst, a mortar which finally sets.

Production of Norwegian whaling companies for 1926 was 660,000 casks of oil, against 600,000 for 1925, the increase being due to additional concerns. Gross profits of the industry for the year are estimated at 75,000,000 kroner (\$18,750,000) against 95,000,000 (\$23,750,000) in 1925. This decrease is the result partly of the lower prices obtained, but chiefly the enhanced value of the Norwegian krone.

Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co. of Philadelphia has filed complaint with Interstate Commerce Commission that rates on alcohol to trunk line, central freight association and Southern territories are unreasonable.

Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., received a bid from Barrett Co., New York, for 6,030 gallons water white benzol at 25c per gallon in tank car, which was accepted.

Hilo Varnish Corp., Brooklyn, has increased its capital stock to \$1,000,000, and will manufacture pyroxylin lacquers.

JOIN CHEMICAL DIVISION (Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21—Chemical Division staff of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been increased by two members, by Dr. Julius Klein, director. Frederick L. Washbourne, New York City, will be in charge of organic chemical section. Mr. Washbourne's experience in the chemical industry has extended over twenty-five years and has included both manufacturing and selling. The new appointee has been connected at different times with houses dealing in essential oils, crude drugs, colors and all branches of the industrial chemical field. He has traveled extensively in Europe.

Edmund C. Wood, also of New York City, will succeed George M. Priest in charge of the paint and naval stores section of the Chemical Division.

FINAL INDIGO ESTIMATES

India's indigo crop for 1926-27 is estimated at 100,400 acres, or about 25 per cent, below last year's estimate and the total yield of dye as 20,100 hundredweights (30,000 factory maunds of 75 pounds each) against 28,200 hundredweights (42,100 maunds) last year, a decrease of 29 per cent. Final estimates of area and yield of dye for the various provinces, says Consul Jenkins are:

Provinces	Area (Acres)	Yield of Dye (cwt.)	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	54,600	77,100	13,100	19,000
United Provinces	12,140	14,800	1,400	1,600
Bihar and Orissa	13,100	18,900	1,600	2,700
Punjab	17,800	20,540	3,500	4,500
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	280	3,500	500	400
Bengal
Total	100,400	134,800	20,100	28,200

The average yield per acre in pounds of the various provinces for the two years under review is 1925-26, 23 pounds, 1926-27, 22 pounds.

Price of Chinawood oil at Hankow is \$119c per pound, but plentiful supplies of oil available at Wan-shien, about 560 miles above Hankow, are temporarily withheld from the Hankow market due to disorganized transportation conditions. It is estimated in Hankow that the 1927 wood oil crop which was harvested in September and October is in quality up to standard and that there is a substantial increase in the size of the harvest this year compared with 1926.

I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. and Deutsche Celluloid-Fabrik, of Eilenburg, Germany, have been amalgamated.

GERMAN ACETATE OUTPUT

Acetate production of I. G. is not sufficiently large to meet further demand at present, a Berlin report says, and the German Syndicate is not associated with any of the rayon mergers in Europe.

No amalgamation or co-operation of production and sales interests in regard to acetate would be needful, it was explained, because the I. G. controls 95 per cent of the German output of this particular fiber. An international agreement, which will then include the I. G., is however expected to be forthcoming, since Courtaulds, the only producer of acetate silk in Britain, is, so it is believed here, primarily interested in obtaining a concentrated basis of business for acetate rayon once its production is large enough for widespread commercial exploitation.

DESTROYING PARASITES

U. S. Department of Agriculture has stated a general rule for treatment of animals:

"External remedies for external parasites, and internal remedies under proper prescription and use for internal parasites, most of which are worms. In the use of chemicals and drugs it is best to obtain the services of a trained veterinarian or other person having scientific knowledge of the products used."

Denatured Alcohol

ALL FORMULAS

Fillers

WHITING — XXX, Superfine, 313, Caltex.
MAGNESIA — Carbonate, Oxide, Technical & U.S.P., Light & Heavy.

Phenol

Para-Chlor-Phenol
Para-Chlor-o-Amido-
Phenol
Ortho-Chlor-Phenol
2:4-Di-Chlor-Phenol

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Gibraltar lacquer, produced by Gibraltar Lacquer Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., is the result of ten years of research, the company says.

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LUDWIGSHAFEN ON RHINE

TARTARIC ACID

Crystals, Powder and Granular
Acid Pyrophosphate of Soda
for Baking Powder Factories
Pyrophosphate of Soda for
Straw Bleacheries

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M. H. Lummerzheim & Co.,
Gand, Belgium.

ACCELERATOR MAKERS REDUCE SEVERAL PRICES SHARPLY

Diphenyl-Guanidine and Diorthotolylguanidine Show Sharpest Reductions—Prices Now Conform With Inside Quotations of Last Month—Tanning Materials Continue in Good Demand—Fertilizers Quiet—Nitrate of Soda Position Improves on Short Stocks

Myrobalans, R2, \$2.25 ton.
Myrobalans, J2, \$1.25 ton.

Advanced
Valonia, beards, ship., \$2.00 ton. Rosin, F, 10c 280 lbs.
Valonia, mixture, ship., \$7.00 ton.

Diphenyl-guanidine, 12c lb.
Diorthotolyl-guanidine, 15c lb.
Rosin, B, 40c 280 lbs.
Rosin, D, 15c 280 lbs.

Rosin, E, 10c 280 lbs.
Rosin, G, 15c 280 lbs.
Rosin, H, 20c 280 lbs.
Rosin, K, M, 30c 280 lbs.

Declined

Rosin, N, 5c 280 lbs.
Turpentine, spot, 9½c gal.
Sumac, ground, ship., \$2.00 ton.

A sharp reduction in the openly quoted prices of several of the leading accelerators, namely, diphenyl-guanidine, triphenylguanidine, diorthotolylguanidine, were announced last week. Inside prices had been somewhat lower than the published prices up to this time and current open quotations are more in conformity with the market. Turpentine also took a sharp drop over the week, showing a loss of 10c gal. on all markets. Turpentine is not displaying the strength that factors seemed sure it would in spite of the trouble in London shortly after the first of the year. This has also served to rob the rosin market of strength which had prevailed until

the weakness in turpentine was noted. The fine grades of rosin are holding up well.

Tanning materials continue very strong and offerings of valonia mixtures and beards which are now heard after several weeks on nominal quotations, are considerable over the market which prevailed a month ago. Ground sumac is lower for shipment, but the market is steady. Fertilizers show no change for the week. Nitrate of soda is in small supply in all sections of the East and South and with a better consuming season expected during March the market is expected to show firmer movements.

Albumens—Edible egg albumen is still in good demand. The price has shown no change over the week and sales were made early this week at 88c@90c lb as to seller. No changes have been reported in blood or vegetable albumens.

Antimony—On a lack of demand the metal market is a bit lower this week at 14c lb on spot with this price shaded for shipment. Offerings from China are light with conditions there unchanged.

Ammonium Sulfate—Unchanged this week from last week's level when sales were made at \$2.55 100 lbs. delivered Northern points. Market is steady and sales are being made up to producers expectations.

Blood—Continues quiet and unchanged with the market quoted at \$4.25 unit on spot, but with little business passing at this figure as stocks are in small supply in all sections. Chicago is quoted at \$5.00 unit and South American at \$4.00 unit.

Carnauba Wax—Locally the market is in much the same position this week with prices on both No. 1 yellow and No. 2 regular possibly a shade easier at 59c@62c lb and 52c@54c lb respectively.

Casein—The market on both imported and domestic is unchanged this week, with imported moving



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CORPORATION**

fairly well at the advanced price of 16c lb on spot.

Diphenyl-Guanidine—Makers have cut the open price sharply to 68c@72c lb. This is in line with inside prices which have prevailed for some time.

Diorthotolylguanidine—As with diphenyl, prices have been lowered considerably since last reported and the market is now openly quoted at 85c@90c lb. Sales are fair at this level.

Egg Yolk—At 79c@82c lb on spot there is little material available and consumers will gladly pay this price for supplies.

Japan Wax—Unchanged this week with sales on the New York market made at 21c@21½c lb. There has been no change in the shipment position, which remains firm due to the trouble in the East.

Myrobalans—Shipment prices on J2's and R2's are on a level now at \$32.25@\$33.00 ton as to position. Offerings are heard on these grades in a limited way.

Rosins—Probably in sympathy with the weak position in turpentine, the common grades of rosin are fractionally lower on spot, with demand in routine volume on this market. Current quotations are: B, \$11.50; D, \$11.75; E, \$11.85; F, G, \$12.40; H, \$12.80; I, \$13.35; K, \$14.25; M, \$14.50; N, \$15.75; WG, \$16.50; WW, \$18.25.

Turpentine—This market showed a sharp drop of 10c gal. for the week to 66½c@72c gal. At the moment the market is quiet and neglected due to the annual naval stores meeting in Jacksonville. Reports are heard from the primary market of another failure in London which will have a further depressing effect on the market if true.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 21.—Turpentine closed last week firm at 60c@60½c gal. This represents a decline of 9c gal. for the week. The big decline is due to the fact that there is more offered for sale than is needed at the moment. It was reported here last week that another foreign house has suspended and that about 5,000 barrels of turpentine are involved. Until all the stocks are controlled by strong hands the market will probably remain unsettled. The daily receipts at Savannah and Jacksonville are less than 100 bbls. per day and the shipments far exceed this figure. It is believed here that turpentine bought at about 60c gal. is a good buy for May-June shipment. Receipts last week were 566 bbls.; sales reported, 315 bbls.; shipments, 994 bbls. and stocks today, 8,366 bbls.

Rosins closed last week steady on limited sales of 257 bbls. There were advances of 25c paid on M K I F grades with previous quotations ruling for the others. Most buyers continue to hold off, probably in sympathy with the turpentine position. The limited bidding indicates a declining market this week, but this is uncertain. As stated previously the unfavorable developments in turpentine over the past two months have considerably affected the market on both rosin and turpentine. The next rosin crop is expected to be a little larger and prices will probably be lower than last season. About 3,000 bbls. of futures were sold last week at \$9.00 for G, H, I. Receipts of rosin last week were 2,953 bbls.; sales, 1,565 bbls.; shipments, 3,267 bbls., and stocks today, 51,154 bbls.

Sumac—Ground sumac for shipment is lower this week at \$76.00@\$78.00 ton on a larger offering from the primary markets. Tanners are showing interest at these levels.

Valonia—After being unavailable for some weeks, beards and mixtures are now offered for shipment at advanced levels. Beards are quoted at \$60.00@\$62.00 ton and mixtures at \$50.00@\$51.00 ton. Cups are still unobtainable.

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- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Carbon Bisulphide
- Sulphur Chloride
- Ethyl Bromide
- Ethyl Chloride
- Methyl Chloride
- Phenol
- Ferric Chloride
- Bromides
- Salicylates
- Chloroform
- Coumarin
- Methyl Anthranilate
- Indigo
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Kansas City, Mo., 107-117 N. Montgall Ave.
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Montreal and Toronto, Canada

MATHIESON ALKALI EARN \$10.22

Net Income for 1926 Amounted to \$1,679,485 Compared With \$1,465,033 in 1925—Better Showing Than Any Year Since 1923—Balance Sheet Shows Assets of \$16,286,969—Preferred Stock Dividend Allowance for Taxes, Depletion and Depreciation

Mathieson Alkali Works reports for year ended Dec. 31 net income \$1,679,485 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on 7% mon stock, compared with \$1,465,-

preferred stock, to \$10.22 on com-033, or \$8.76 a share, in 1925.

Balance sheet of Mathieson Alkali Works, as of Dec. 31, compares as follows:

	ASSETS	1926	1925	1924	1923
*Pits & eq.	\$12,376,017	\$11,627,999	\$10,243,662	\$10,991,260	
Investments	302,514	248,528	584,694	490,478	
Inventories	1,292,765	1,232,753	1,178,355	1,313,587	
Accts rec	728,073	813,777	796,546	487,377	
Nts rec, etc	58,532	59,903	63,696	8,789	
Cash	700,633	857,467	356,759	281,335	
Sub to stk	164,60	200,200	
Exp for new prod	421,090	361,208	110,742	
Def chgs	242,745	280,878	272,268	241,557	
Total	\$ 6,286,969	\$15,682,713	\$13,606,722	\$13,114,383	
	LIABILITIES				
Pfd stock	\$2,475,000	\$2,500,00	\$2,784,300	\$2,838,200	
Com stock	\$7,136,049	\$7,136,049	5,885,700	5,885,700	
Accts pay	492,618	542,593	4,9,315	340,572	
Accts accrld	16,458	8,411	10,033	6,537	
Divs pay	190,520	190,957	48,779	99,337	
Fed tax	225,57	147,476	73,780	150,000	
Reserve	499,050	712,798	6,6,754	648,789	
Def liab	208,714	288,206	171,374	217,950	
Surplus	5,042,990	4,165,43	3,586,687	2,927,298	
Total	\$16,286,969	\$15,682,713	\$13,114,383	\$13,114,383	

*After depreciation and deple-
tion. †Represented by 147.207 no
par shares.

Income account for 1926 com-
pares as follows:

	1926
Earn af exp	\$2,725,559
Depr & depn	771,626
Net	\$1,963,933
Inc chgs (net)	48,877
Total inc	\$1,905,056
Fed. tax	225,571
Net inc	\$1,679,485
Pfd divs	174,562
Com divs	588,828
Surplus	\$916,0
	1925
\$2,285,553	1924
657,321	\$1,521,477
	553,337
\$1,628,232	\$1,833,734
15,723	549,239
\$1,612,5.9	1923
147,475	\$1,284,495
	21,296
\$1,465,033	37,551
\$1,612,5.9	1922
147,475	\$1,246,944
	150,000
\$1,465,033	
175,567	\$873,064
147,207	\$,096,944
	250,549
\$1,462,259	
	\$528,430
	\$8,395



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Tests of the carbon black plant of Crystal Carbon Co., near Cisco, Col., indicate that it will soon be in operation. Gas will be obtained from Midwest Co., close by, which has a daily flow of 70,000,000 cubic feet.

FAVORS GERMAN DYES

German dyestuffs will be allowed entry into Japan under the same conditions as are placed upon the entry of products from other countries. I. G. Farbenindustrie has an understanding with Daido Dyestuffs Co. whereby the sole agency for German dyes is given to the Japanese company. It is probable that a further agreement will be reached with Mitsui company. German and Japanese dyestuffs producers have been negotiating for some time in regard to an arrangement which might allow Germany a share in profits in exchange for technical aid and the use of protected processes.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE

Imports of potassium chlorate and perchlorate increased in quantity during 1926 compared with 1925, while the unit value per pound decreased. Germany continued as the important supplier. In fact, receipts from that source comprised 97 per cent of the total imports. Finland, an important supplier in 1925, does not appear in the 1926 trade, while the receipts from Switzerland decreased considerably. There has been an increase in the amount of potassium perchlorate from Chile where it is produced as a by-product of the nitrate industry.

Barium carbonate, which experts of the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission have been investigating is now being considered by the Advisory Board of the Commission before being placed before the Commission itself. It is understood that the statement of information on glue will be forwarded to the Board by the Chemical Division soon.

George Morrill Co., San Francisco, inks, has work under way on a plant at S. San Francisco, consisting of three one-story buildings, 60x135 ft., 31x63 ft., and 16x24 ft. It is estimated to cost in excess of \$70,000, with equipment. Headquarters of the company are at Norwood, Mass.

Chestnut extract has reached a production of 90,000 tons yearly in Italy, about the limit of raw material available, chestnut wood.

Eastman Kodak has declared quarterly dividends of \$1.25 on common stock, with extra of 75 cents, and preferred quarterly of \$1.50.

COURTAULDS DIVIDEND

Courtaulds, Ltd., London, has declared a final dividend of 3s. 3d. on the ordinary stock, making a total of 22½% for the year 1926, compared with 25% in 1925. The company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, net profits, £3,840,000, equivalent after preferred dividends to 28.66% on the £12,000,000 ordinary stock outstanding. This compares with £4,411,113 or 33.43% on the ordinary stock in the preceding year. There was carried forward £1,036,000.

Fleischmann Co. has declared quarterly dividend of 75c on common, placing the issue on a \$3 annual basis. Previously the company paid 50c quarterly, or \$2 per annum. The dividend is payable April 1 to holders of record March 14. Fleischmann net earnings for last quarter of 1926 were \$4,987,626.

Sherwin-Williams, Ltd., of Canada, has declared quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on ordinary shares and 1¾ on preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1927

Import Manifests

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

Feb. 15 to 21

ACIDS—Formic, 84 Demijohns, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; Stearic, 50 bgs., C. R. Spence & Co., Rotterdam; Tartaric, 70 bbls., Superfos Co., Genoa.

ALBUMEN—Egg, 56 cs., Wood & Selick, Shanghai; 56 cs., Stanley, Jordan Co., Han-kow.

ALCOHOL—150 bbls., Georgia Pine Turpen-tine Co., San Juan.

AMMONIUM SALTS—1' cs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Liverpool.

ANTIMONY—Oxide, 120 bgs., C. Hardy, Inc., Hamburg; 75 bbls., Canadian Nat. Bank, Antwerp.

ANTIMONY REGULUS—800 cs., Sino Java Handel, Inc., London.

BAIRIUM—Chloride, 10 cks., Theo. Gold-schmidt, Rotterdam.

CALCINATED CARBONATE—10 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa.

CARBON—49 cs., H. Reisinger, Bremen; De-colorizing, 44 bgs., Armour Co., London.

CASEIN—1,063 bgs., Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires; 834 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Buenos Aires; 121 bgs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Hamburg; 417 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., Santa Fe.

CHALK—900 bgs., E. L. Bulock & Co., Antwerp; 1,501 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 4,500 bgs., Order, Antwerp.

CHEMICALS—1 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 22 cs., Hoffman-La Roche Co., Hamburg; 10 cs., Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg; 39 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 37 cks., 49 drs., Theo. Goldschmidt, Rotterdam; 7 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 300 cks., H. Hinrichs, Rotterdam; 7 cks., A. Hurst & Co., Rotterdam; 118 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 9 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 62 cks., H. Hinrichs Chem. Co., Rotterdam.

CINCHONIDINE—20 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.

CLAY—60 cks., Richard Shpg Corp., Rotterdam; 8 bbls., M. Greenbaum, Rotterdam.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS—18 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam.

COLORS—20 bbls., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 70 pgs., Ciba Co., Havre; 19 pgs., Sandoz Chem. Works, Havre; 22 pgs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Liverpool; 34 pgs., Order, Antwerp; 12 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 40 cks., C. J. Osborn, Rotterdam; **Alizarine**, 40 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 2 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 12 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Auxiliary**, 77 cks., 2 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Bronze**, 22 cks., L. Uhfelder & Co., Bremen; 24 cs., American Express Co., Bremen; 9 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Bremen; 1 cs., Hamburg-American Line, Hamburg; 7 cs., Phoenix Shpg. Co., Hamburg; 5 cs., Arizona Lacquer Mfg. Co., Hamburg; **Coal Tar**, 221 cks., cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 15 cks., B. F. Drakenfeld Co., Berlin; 1 cs., 73 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Earth**, 38 cks., Reichard Coulston, Ham-burk.

DISODIUM—Phosphate, 233 cks., Rhodia Chem. Co., Rotterdam.

DIVI DIVI—1,268 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.

EARTH—Sienna, 100 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Leghorn; 12 bbls., Order, Leghorn.

EPSOM SALTS—1,000 bgs., C. Tennant Sons Co., Bremen.

EXTRACTS—Logwood, 20 cs., J. Campbell & Co., Kingston; Quebracho, 1,035 bgs., Guar-anty Trust Co., Santa Fe.

FERRO PHOSPHOR—109 cs., C. W. Leavitt Co., Dunkirk.

GAMBIER—159 bgs., L. Littleton & Co., Singapore.

GELATINE—100 bgs., 41 bbls., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; 22 cs., P. C. Zuhlike, Rotterdam; 23 cs., P. C. Zuhlike, Rotterdam.

GLAUBER SALTS—250 bbls., Monmouth Chem. Co., Hamburg.

GLUE—75 bgs., Gallagher & Asher, London; 80 bbls., W. Miller, Antwerp; 400 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 255 bgs., Order, London; 20 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 80 bbls., W. E. Miller, Antwerp.

GLYCERINE—30 drs., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; 40 drs., Marx & Rawolle, London.

GUMS—Benzoin, 20 cs., F. W. Mead & Co., Hamburg; Chicle, 606 bgs., Chicle Development Co., Belize; Copal, 200 bgs., Innes & Co., Antwerp; 40 bgs., S. Winterbourne, Antwerp; 20 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; 1,400 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 93 bgs., S. Winterbourne, Antwerp; 19 bgs., A. Hurst Co., Antwerp; 70 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 70 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; Damar, 70 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 350 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; 92 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Singapore; 250 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 250 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; Hashab, 158 bgs., National Bank Egypt, Port Sudan, Kauri 10 bgs., 9 cs., G. H. Lincks, Auckland; 10' cs., 34 bgs., G. W. S. Patterson, Auckland; 45 cs., 162 bgs., Stroock & Wittenerg, Auckland; 88 cs., 76 bgs., J. Meyer & Son, Auckland; Sandara, 28 bbls., W. S. Schoel, Casablanca; 22 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Casablanca; Tragacanth, 12 cs., Lloyd Royal Belge, Antwerp; 13 cs., S. Telfeyan, London; 15 bgs., F. Vliet, Hamburg; **Intermediates**, 7 cs., General Dyestuff Co., Hamburg; IRON—Chloride, 34 bgs., Innis, Speiden & Co., Hamburg; Oxide, 20 cks., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool.

LIME POWDER—26 cks., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg.

LITHOPONE—20 cks., F. F. Vandegrift & Co., Rotterdam; 600 cks., B. Moore & Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., African Metals Corp., Antwerp.

MAGNESIA—Calcined, 40 cs., F. Stearns & Co., Liverpool.

MAGNESITE—Caustic Calcined, 662 bbls., Innis, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam.

MANGANESE ORE—1,868 bgs., Brown & Reese, Rotterdam; 817 bgs., P. R. Ore Co., Ponce.

MYROBALANS—c. 300 pkts., Bingham & Co., Calcutta.

NITROPHOSKA—200 bgs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg.

OCHRE—40 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Mar-selles; 82 cks., Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., Marseilles; 40 bgs., E. M. & F. Waldo, London.

OILS—Cod, 100 bbls., Bowring & Co., St. Johns; Cod Liver, 350 bbls., E. R. Squibb & Sons, St. Johns; 40 bbls., Kachurin Drug Co., Rotterdam; 10 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam; 50 bbls., P. R. Dreyer, Aalsund; 100 bbls., Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Aalsund; 50 cs., Schiefeih & Co., Oslo; 10 bbls., Order, Bergen; 50 bbls., W. Benkert, Bergen; 25 bbls., Harris Laboratories, Bergen; 50 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; **Coconut**, 871 tons, Philippine Refining Co., Manila; **Degra**, 25 bbls., R. Bad-cock & Co., Liverpool; **Olive**, '00 cs., J. Per-soneni Genoa; 150 cs., J. Solaro, Genoa; 625 cs., 500 cs., Order, Genoa; 50 cs., G. Pollio, Genoa; **Palm**, 38 cks., G. B. Olivant & Co., Wakkii; 40 cks., Irving Bank-Columbia Tr. Co., Burnt; 41 cks., W. & A. Leaman Co., Abonema; 1,207 bbls., Indies Products Co., Belawan; **Sesame**, 50 bbls., Order, Antwerp.

OXIDE—Black, 20 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool.

PIPERAZIN—1 cs., Order, Hamburg.

PITCH—150 stands, McKesson & Robbins, Hamburg.

POTASSIUM SALTS—127 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Alum**, 144 cks., Wellington Process Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 29 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 141 drums, A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 137 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 2,100

Heavy Chemicals and Other Industrial Raw Materials.

cks., Monmouth Chem. Co., Hamburg; 1,500 cks., Monmouth Chem. Co., Hamburg; **Muri-ate**, 995 bgs., Potash Syndicate, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Potash Imp. Co., Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 250 bgs., Potash Imp. Corp., Ham-burg; **Prussiate**, 100 cks., American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg; 34 bgs., Roessler & Ha-slacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; 100 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg.

PROTECTOL—19 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg.

PUMICE STONE—Lump, 1,488 bgs., R. J. Waddell & Co., Canneto Lipari; 5 cks., Weiss Fwdg. Co., Canneto Lipari; 6,759 bgs., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Canneto Lipari; **Pow-der**, 93 bgs., Whitaker, Clarke & Daniels, Canneto Lipari; 100 bgs., Weiss Fwdg. Co., Canneto Lipari; 541 bgs., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Canneto Lipari.

QUICKSILVER—500 flasks, Leghorn Trdg. Co., Leghorn.

RICE STARCH—50 cs., Orbis Products Trdg. Co., Antwerp.

ROSIN—25 cs., W. H. Scheel & Co., Ham-burg; 25 cs., G. H. Lincks, Hamburg; 51 bbls., Dom. Naval Stores Co., Monte Cristi.

SAL AMMONIAC—138 cks., Superfos Co., Rotterdam.

SALT—50 cs., Banfi Products Co., Genoa; 50 cs., Dunlop & Lyon, Liverpool.

SILVER-Sulfid, 230 seroons, 3 cs., Watson, Geach & Co., Antofagasta.

SODIUM SALTS—Caustic, 19 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Cyanide**, 68 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; 30 cs., E. Dietzen Co., Rotterdam; 20 drs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Liverpool; **Fluoride Silico**, 133 bbls., H. Sundheimer, Rot-terdam; **Hydrosulfite**, 40 kgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 13 bgs., Anglo-Chilian Nitrate Co., Tocopilla; 9,788 bgs., Anglo-So. American Trust Co., Anto-fagasta; 6,904 bgs., Anglo So. American Tr. Co., Iquique; 6,448 bgs., A. Gibbs & Co., Iquique; 257 bgs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; 1,011 bgs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt Co., Ham-burg; **Nitrite**, 4 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; **Phosphate**, 667 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Antwerp; 65 cks., 134 cks., Innis, Speiden & Co., Antwerp; 134 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 334 cks., Roess-ler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Antwerp; 50 kgs., W. Benkert, Rotterdam; **Prussiate**, 30 cks., C. Tennant Sons Co., Rotterdam; 22 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

TAPIOCA FLOUR—750 bgs., National City Bank Batavia; 301 bgs., First Nat. Bank Boston, Batavia.

TUNGSTEN ORE—441 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Shanghai.

WAX—Bees, 88 lbs., C. S. Spence & Co., Rot-terdam; 11 cs., 13 bgs., Order, Pernambuco; 119 pgs., Order, Havana; 20 bgs., Order, Port Said; 33 bgs., Bank London & So. America, Rio de Janeiro; 6 bls., 55 cs., D. Steengrafe, Rio de Janeiro; **Carnauba**, 112 bgs., S. P. Drummond, Ceara; 71 bgs., Order, Pernambuco; 56 bgs., Bank of Com-merce, Ceara; 101 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Ceara; 152 bgs., J. Munroe & Co., Ceara; 318 bgs., Order, Ceara; **Montan**, 950 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg; **Pitch**, 901 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg; **Vegetable**, 18 cs., Kachurin Drug Co., Hamburg.

WOODFLOUR—300 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Rotterdam.

ZINC—Chloride, 30 cks., Philip Bros., Ant-werp; 75 cns., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Marseilles.

ZYKLON B—148 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

Feb. 14 to 19

ACID—Formic, 80 barrels, Order, Hamburg; Oxalic, 80 cks., R. & H. Chemical Co., Rot-terdam.

AMMONIA—Muriate, 40 cks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam.

CHEMICALS—81 pkgs., Rhodia Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 200 pkgs., Order, Rotterdam
POTASH—**Muriate**, 20, bgs., Order, Antwerp
MAGNESITE—**Caustic, Calcined**, 140 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam
SODA—**Phosphate**, 37 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester; **Prussiate**, 8 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 100 cks., Order, Montreal Acet., Rotterdam; **Sulphide**, 112 cks., R. & H. Chemical Co., Antwerp; 91 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

Feb. 9-16

ALKALI—24 cks., Franklin, Rotterdam
AMMONIA—70 cylinders, National Ammonia Co., Liverpool; **Muriate**, 20 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 100 cks., crystals, Order, Rotterdam.

BAUXITE—2654 tons, General Chem. Co., Georgetown, Dem.

BONES—200,000 kilos, in bulk, Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres.

CHALK—**Block**, 500 tons, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 500 tons, Brown Bros. & Co., London

CHEMICALS—27 cks., E. H. Bailey & Co., Bristol; 30 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 17 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 288 drs., Order, Rotterdam; 25 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 52 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 305 drs., Order, Rotterdam

CLAY—120 tons, J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Bristol; 241 tons, Moore & Munger; 200,000 kilos, Enterprise White Clay Co., Bremen; **China**, 3,413 tons, 16 cwt., Various Consignees, Fowey

EARTH—**Fuller's**, 500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., London

FLOUR—**Tapioca**, 500 bgs., Tradesmen Nat. Bank, Batavia; 247 bgs., Inter Banking Corp., Batavia; 276 bgs., Nat. City Bank, Sourabaya

FLUORSPAR—1 lot, Order, Bremen

GUM—**Copal**, 152 bgs., John E. Faunce, Inc., Liverpool; 76 bkt., Franklin Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Macassar; 56 bkt., Order, Macassar; **Ester**, 37 cks., O. G. Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam; 16 cks., O. G. Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam

GLYCERINE—162 drs., Order, Marseilles; 60 drs., Order, Marseilles; 28 drs., Order, Marseilles; **Crude**, 40 drs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam; **Dynamite**, 50 drs., Order, Rotterdam; 50 drs., Order, Rotterdam; **Soap Lyes**, 10 drs., Order, Buenos Aires

MAGNESITE—28,042 bgs., Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Trieste; 133 cks., Order, Venice; 3 bgs., Order, Venice

MEAL—**Bone**, 1,379 drs., Order, Rotterdam; 154 bgs., Order, Rotterdam

MOLASSES—650,000 gals., Am. Molasses Co., Johns: **Black Strap**, 607,419 gals., North Am. Trading & Imp. Co., Cienfuegos

Oil—**Olive**, 2 cs., Gaetano Bonacorsi, Palermo; 15 cs., Columbo Co., Palermo; 51 cs., Nazzareno Monicelli, Naples; 1 bbl., Order, Messina; **Sulphur Olive**, 100 bbls., Phila-Girard Nat. Bank, Palermo; 100 bbls., Order, Palermo

ORE—**Chrome**, 508 tons, 5 cwt., 3 qrs., 11 lbs., Frank Samuel & Co., Laurence Marques; **Iron**, 7,000 tons, Phila-Girard Nat. Bank, Biverta; **Manganese**, 1,500 tons, E. J. Lavino & Co., Calcutta; 60 cks., J. W. Hartzell, Bristol; 333,401 kilos, Order Tjilatjap; 7 bgs., kilos, Order, Tjilatjap

PEAT—**Mull**, 245 bbls., Atkins & Durbrow, Inc., Bremen

POTASH—**Muriate**, 300 bgs., Potash Importing Corp., Bremen; **Prussiate**, 61 cks., Order, Rotterdam

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,030 bgs., Leas & McVitty, Inc., Buenos Aires

SODIUM—**Cyanide**, 55 drs., Order, Liverpool; **Prussiate**, 15 cks., Order, Rotterdam; **Sulfide**, 300 drs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam

STARCH—100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam
SUMAC—**Ground**, 700 bgs., Brueuing Bros. Co., Palermo; **Leaf**, 265 bbls., Order, Palermo

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

Feb. 11 to 17

CLAY—**Fire**, 441 bgs., 71,247 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Waukegan, Havre;

FERROPHOSPHATE—55 cs., 28,875 lbs., W.

H. Muller & Co., Inc., New York, Waukegan, Dunkirk
IRON—**Phosphor**, 177 cs., 94,344 lbs., W. H. Muller & Co., Inc., New York, Waukegan, Havre

MANGANESE—6,500 tons, United States Steel Products Co., Murjek, Rio de Janeiro; **Washed**, 6,191 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Marie Maerch, Poti; **Peroxide**, 506 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Marie Maerch, Poti

MOLASSES—1,304,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Catahoula, Havana

ORE—**Chrome**, 1,038 tons, Vanadium Corporation of America; **Western Knight**, Beira;

Iron, 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Firmore, Daiquiri; 10,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Cubore, Cruz Grande; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Santore, Daiquiri;

PEBBLES—3,670 tons, 734,360 lbs., Buedenberd Bros., New York, Waukegan, Havre

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Feb. 11 to 18

AMMONIA—**Muriate**, 18 cks., Order, Bremen;

BAUXITE—2,430 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown; 2,372 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo

BENZINE—7,783 tons, N. O. Refining Co., Curacao

EPSOM SALTS—500 bgs., Order, Rotterdam

FERROMANGANESE—2,000 tons, Order, Oslo

GUM—**Chicle**, 472 bales, I. C. R. R., Progreso

LIME—**Nitrate**, 2,450 cks., Order, Oslo

POTASH—**Muriate**, 1900 bgs., Order, Havre

Exports from New York

ACETONE—48 drs., Feb. 9, Genoa; 64 drs., Feb. 3, Antwerp

ACIDS—3 cs., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; **Acetic**, 3 bbls., Jan. 26, Santiago; 2 carboys, Jan. 20, Havana; **Boric**, 2 kgs., Feb. 5 Pto Cabello; 1 bbl., Jan. 29, Halifax; **Carbolic**, 5 drs., Jan. 28 La Guaira; **Muriatic**, 150 cylinders, Feb. 5, Santiago; **Oxalic**, 1 keg, Feb. 5, Pto Colombia; **Phosphate**, 4 straps, Jan. 28, La Guaira; **Stearic**, 25 bgs., Feb. 5, Cienfuegos; 5 bgs., Jan. 14, Panama; **Sulphurous Anhydride**, 4 cylinders, Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; **Sulfuric**, 16 carboys, Jan. 28, La Guaira; 2 cs., Jan. 20, Havana; 16 carboys, Jan. 17, Rio de Janeiro; 20 drs., Feb. 5, Santiago; **Tannic**, 8 cs., Jan. 20, Havana

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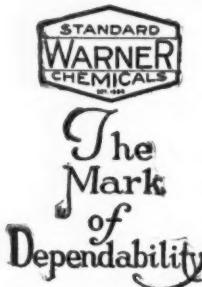
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- ALUMINUM**—Stearate, 1 bbl., Jan. 22, Tampico; Subacetate, 2 cs., Jan. 2, Havana
- AMMONIA**—Anhydrous, 15 cyl., Jan. 27, Guion; 35 cyl., Jan. 22, Tampico; 30 cyl., Feb. 8, Para
- AMMONIUM**—Sulfate, 10,350 bgs., Jan. 20, Havana; 1,120 bgs., Feb. 2, Hongkong
- AMYL**—Acetate, 1 cs., Jan. 20, Havana
- ASPHALT**—8 drs., Jan. 29, Auckland; 3,161 bbs., Jan. 29, Auckland; 7,823 bbs., Jan. 29, Sydney; 142 drs., Jan. 20, Havana; 5 drs., Feb. 2, Singapore; 21 drs., Jan. 28, Rio de Janeiro; 25 drs., Feb. 5, Gothenburg; 200 drs., Feb. 9, Genoa
- BENZOL**—11 drs., Jan. 29, Auckland
- BROMIDE**—51 cs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz
- CALCIMO**—114 cs., Jan. 22, Hobart
- CALCIUM**—Carbide, 1,176 drs., Jan. 20, Havana; 20 drs., Jan. 29, Monte Cristi; 10 drs., Jan. 14, Cristobal; 30 drs., Feb. 5, Carupano; 20 drs., Feb. 5, La Guaira; 300 drs., Jan. 26, Guantnamo; 360 drs., Jan. 26, Guantnamo; Sulfate, 16 bgs., Jan. 21, Havana
- CARBON**—Black, 205 cs., Jan. 24, Rotterdam; Bisulfide, 12 cs., Jan. 20, Havana; 15 drs., Jan. 20, Havana; 50 drs., Jan. 22, Tampico; 5 drs., Jan. 21, Santo Domingo
- CASEIN PASTE**—14 bbs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz
- CHEMICALS**—2 cs., Jan. 28, Havana; 20 cs., Jan. 2, London; 22 8s., Feb. 3, Antwerp; 3 cs., Jan. 22, Melbourne
- CLAY**—190 bgs., Jan. 20, Havana
- COAL TAR**—5 bbs., Jan. 20, Havana; 30 bbs., Jan. 14, Pto Limon; 2 bbs., Jan. 28, Hamilton; Products, 33 bbs., Jan. 22, Melbourne
- COLORS**—Caramel, 15 kgs., Jan. 20, Havana; Earth, 150 bbs., Jan. 20, Havana
- COPPER**—Oxide, 1 bbl., Jan. 28, Havana; 2 bbs., Jan. 29, St. Johns; Sulfate, 5 bbs., Jan. 24, Tampico
- CORN FLOUR**—260 bgs., Jan. 27, Oporto; 50 cs., Jan. 14, Cristobal; 1 1/2 cs., Jan. 14, Panama; 21 bgs., Jan. 14, Pt. Limon; 50 bgs., Jan. 28, Havana; 30 cs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; 65 bgs., 50 cs., Jan. 28, Hongkong; 100 bgs., 110 cs., Jan. 28, Shanghai; 125 cs., Feb. 6, Cienfuegos
- CORN STARCH**—75 cs., Jan. 29, Pelotas; 300 cs., Jan. 29, Pto Alegre; 2 cs., Jan. 29, La Guatira; 60 bgs., Jan. 27, Lisbon; 250 cs., Jan. 27, Santander; 125 cs., Jan. 27, Gijon; 100 bgs., Jan. 27, Pasajes; 50 cs., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; 2,010 bgs., Jan. 28, Havana; 30 cs., Jan. 21, Macoros; 50 cs., Feb. 8, Pernambuco; 15 bgs., Jan. 28, Shanghai; 50 cs., Jan. 26, Algoa Bay; 40 cs., Jan. 26, Cape Town; 50 cs., Jan. 26, Mossel Bay; 200 cs., Feb. 8, Oslo; 65 bgs., Feb. 5, Gothenburg; 200 cs., Jan. 17, Rio Grande
- CORN SUGAR**—110 bgs., Jan. 21, Antwerp; 30 cans, Jan. 25, Vancouver; 60 bgs., Jan. 22, Adelaide
- CORN SYRUP**—5 bbs., Jan. 29, Pto Alegre; 60 bbs., Jan. 20, Auckland; 85 bbs., Jan. 22, Dunedin; 430 bbs., Jan. 21, Antwerp; 2 bbs., Jan. 27, Oporto; 6 bbs., Jan. 14, Pt. Limon; 2 bbs., 10 cs., Jan. 14, Pt. Limon; 20 bbs., Jan. 28, Havana; 80 bbs., Jan. 28, Manila; 45 bbs., Jan. 28, Hongkong; 25 bbs., Jan. 28, Shanghai; 60 bbs., Jan. 6, Hamburg; 60 bbs., Jan. 26, Capetown; 5 bbs., Jan. 26, East London; 10 bbs., Jan. 26, Delagoa Bay; 60 bbs., Jan. 22, Melbourne
- CYANIDE**—3,075 drs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; 1,750 drs., Jan. 22, Tampico
- CYANORUS**—60 cs., Jan. 26, London
- DEXTRINE**—32 bgs., Jan. 20, Wellington; 30 bgs., Jan. 27, Lisbon; 82 bgs., Jan. 28, Genoa; 15 bgs., Jan. 28, Havana; 30 bgs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; 15 bgs., Jan. 27, Shanghai; 80 bgs., Feb. 9, Naples
- DYESTUFFS**—218 pgs., Jan. 21, Antwerp; 17 bbs., Jan. 21, Hamburg; 41 drs., Jan. 21, Vera Cruz; 2 drs., Feb. 5, La Guaira; 8 bbs., 14 drs., Jan. 28, Santos; 15 drs., Feb. 5, Gothenburg; 168 drs., Feb. 3, Antwerp; 103 bbs., 8 drs., 1 box, Feb. 3, Antwerp; 3 cs., Jan. 29, St. Johns
- EPSOM SALTS**—10 kegs, Jan. 14, Pt. Limon; 2 bbs., Feb. 5, Pto. Colombia; 6 kegs, Jan. 21, Santo Domingo
- EXTRACTS**—40 bgs., Jan. 22, Tampico; Dye-wood, 2 cks., Feb. 9, Genoa; Logwood, 70 cks., Jan. 21, Antwerp; Malefern, 4 cs., Jan. 6, Hamburg; Quebracho, 40 bgs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; Tanners, 10 bbs., Jan. 26, Cape Town; 20 bbs., Jan. 26, Mossel Bay
- FERRO SILICON**—120 sks., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz
- FORMALDEHYDE**—2 cs., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; 10 bbs., Feb. 3, Antwerp
- FULLER'S EARTH**—380 bgs., Jan. 10, Danzig
- GLAUBER'S SALTS**—5 bbs., Feb. 5, Pto Colombia; 6 kgs., Jan. 21, Santo Domingo; 15 cs., Jan. 28, Manila
- GLUCOSE**—60 bbs., Jan. 20, Wellington; 60 bbs., Feb. 1, Trondhjem; 50 bbs., Jan. 28, Montevideo; 25 bbs., Jan. 26, London; 20 bbs., Jan. 26, Algoa Bay; 15 bbs., Jan. 26, Pt. Natal; 16 bbs., Jan. 29, St. Johns
- GLUE**—10 pgs., Jan. 22, Melbourne
- GLYCERINE**—Glyphe, 4 drs., Jan. 28, Shanghai
- GRAPHITE**—12 drs., Jan. 28, Santos
- GUMS**—Arabic, 4 bbs., Jan. 29, Rio de Janeiro; 1 bag., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; Benzoin, 1 cs., Jan. 22, Tampico; Copal, 43 pgs., Jan. 10, Hamburg; Damar, 50 cs., Jan. 21, Havana; 5 cs., Jan. 22, Tampico; Olibanum, 2 bbs., Jan. 21, Santo Domingo
- IRON SULFATE**—2 bbs., Feb. 5, Paita
- LEAD**—Arsenate, 4 cs., Feb. 8, Natal; Subacetate, 5 cs., Jan. 21, Havana
- LINSEED**—Oilcake, 5 1/2 bgs., Jan. 21, Antwerp; 1,900 bgs., Jan. 24, Rotterdam
- LITHOPONE**—10 bbs., Jan. 22, Tampico
- MAGNESIUM**—Carbonate, 2 bbs., Jan. 26, Santiago; 7 cs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; Oxide, 4 cs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; Sulfate, 1 keg, Jan. 28, Pto Barrios
- NICOTINE**—Sulfate, 34 cs., Jan. 22, Melbourne
- OXIDE**—Gas, 5 pgs., Jan. 29, Halifax
- PARAFFINE**—1,100 bgs., Jan. 29, Naples; 20 cs., Jan. 29, Rio Grande; 411 bgs., Jan. 29, Auckland; 300 bgs., Jan. 29, La Guaira; 10 bgs., Jan. 27, Lisbon; 300 bgs., Jan. 8, Genoa; 500 bgs., Jan. 28, Genoa; 1,550 bgs., Jan. 28, Naples; 750 bgs., Jan. 28, Genoa; 500 bgs., Jan. 28, Naples; 20 pgs., Feb. 8, Para; 60 pgs., Feb. 8, Pernambuco; 160 pgs., Feb. 5, Maracaibo; 31 pgs., Feb. 5, Carupano; 255 pgs., Feb. 3, London; 20 bgs., Feb. 1, Trondhjem; 370 bgs., Jan. 14, Genoa; 50 bgs., Feb. 8, Oslo
- OILS**—Linseed, 15 bbs., 12 drs., Jan. 28, Havana; 3 drs., Jan. 26, Santiago; 10 bbs., Jan. 29, St. Johns
- MIRBANE**—1 drum, Jan. 28, Havana
- TANNING**—30 drs., Jan. 22 Vera Cruz
- PARAFFINE**—50 bgs., Feb. 5, Gothenburg; 57 bgs., Jan. 22, Melbourne
- PECTIN**—2 drs., Jan. 6, Hamburg
- POTASSIUM SALTS**—Atum, 1 bbl., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; Bicarbonate, 1 keg Jan. 25, Vancouver; Bromide, 1 1/2 cs., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; Carbonate, 1 ck., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; Chlorate, 1 cs., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; 500 kgs., Jan. 28, Havana
- PUMICE STONE**—16 bbs., Jan. 22, Melbourne
- RODINE**—1 drum, Jan. 28, Shanghai
- ROSIN**—50 bbs., Jan. 29, Paranaqua; 10 bbs., Jan. 21, Havana; 1 1/2 bbs., Jan. 22, Tampico; 100 bbs., Feb. 8, Cabedillo; 30 bbs., Feb. 8, Natal; 10 bbs., Feb. 8, Manao; 30 bbs., Feb. 5, Carupano; 25 bbs., Feb. 5, Cumana; 25 bbs., Jan. 26, Capetown; 25 bbs., Jan. 22, Adelade; 5 bbs., Jan. 29, St. Johns
- SALTPETRE**—60 kgs., Feb. 5, Buenaventura
- SODIUM SALTS**—224 bgs., Jan. 22, Tampico; 400 pgs., Jan. 22 Vera Cruz; Atum, 70 bbs., Jan. 20 Auckland; 50 bbs., Jan. 21, Lyttleton; 10 bbs., Jan. 14, Pt. Limon; 10 bbs., Jan. 26, London; 130 bbs., Jan. 22, Melbourne; Bicarbonate, 5 kgs., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; 25 kgs., Jan. 29, Sto Domingo; 6 kgs., 2 bbs., Jan. 21, Sto Domingo; 1 1/2 bbs., Feb. 5, Cumana; Bichromate, 15 cks., Jan. 28, Genoa; Bisulfate, 1 bbl., Jan. 28, Genoa; Caustic, 48 drs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; 100 cs., Jan. 29, Bahia; 150 drs., Jan. 20, Havana; 13 drs., Feb. 5, Paita; 400 drs., Jan. 28, Havana; 52 drs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; Cyanide, 18 drs., Feb. 2, Manila; Hyposulfite, 3 kgs., Feb. 5, Buenaventura; Hydrosulfite, 12 drs., Jan. 22, Vera Cruz; Phosphate 1 cs., Jan. 28, Pto Barrios; Sal, 115 bbs., Jan. 21, Havana; 5 1/2 bbs., Jan. 28, Bermuda; Silicate, 2 drs., Feb. 8, Oslo; 1 drum, Feb. 3, Rotterdam; 3 bbs., Jan. 29, Halifax

BRITISH 1926 IMPORTS

British imports in 1926 included chemical products as follows:

(Three ciphers omitted.)

	Pounds sterling
Oilseeds and nuts, oils, fats, resins and gums	45,483
Coke and manufactured fuel	2,518
Earthenware, glass, abrasives etc.	11,510
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors	15,446
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	43,856

Imports retained in the country were valued as follows:

	Pounds sterling
Oil seeds and nuts, oils, fats, resins, and gums	42,883
Coke and manufactured fuel, earth enware, glass	2,510
Abrasives	11,298
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors	14,459
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	41,718

Stanley Hiller, Inc., owner of the ship Lake Miraflores, has been made a defendant in a suit filed by the State of California at Oakland, asking that the ship be abated as a public nuisance. The vessel, which is fitted up as a reduction plant, is declared to be violating the State law by operating within the three-mile limit. An injunction is also asked to prevent the owners from using sardines for reduction purposes.

Czechoslovakia's general import of sizes of salt containers now in general use, with a view to possible reductions, have been sent by the simplified practice division, Department of Commerce, to leading salt producers. Preliminary investigation by the officials of the division shows that possibly sixty different sizes of containers, ranging from 14 ounces to 280 pounds, are now used, which number, it is believed, can be reduced to 12 or 15.

Demand for acetic acid for the coagulation of rubber latex in Sumatra has been rapidly decreasing, owing partly to growing direct shipment of latex in the uncoagulated state, and partly to the replacement of acetic acid by formic acid. In 1924, 497,331 kilogs. of acetic acid were imported by Sumatra, but in 1925 this figure had fallen to 181,989 kilogs.

General Paint Co., Appleton, Wis., has work under way on a two-story plant, 35 x 80 ft., to cost close to \$24,000, with equipment. H. J. Kahler is president.

Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J., is arranging for rebuilding the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss of \$21,000.

NO MORE PREMIUMS

Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint against the Chemo Company, a corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of insecticides, disinfectants and soaps, for the reason that the company, on Dec. 29, agreed to abide by the resolution adopted at the Trade Practice Conference for the Insecticide and Disinfectant Industry held at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10. The complaint charged the company with giving premiums to purchasing agents and administrative officers as inducements to purchase the company's products.

Exports of coal tar products from Hull to the United States, decreased during 1926. Of the four items shipped in 1925, carbolic acid, creosote oil, cresol, and pyridine, none except creosote oil were shipped in 1926. Shipments of creosote oil decreased from \$147,154 in 1925 to \$19,306 in 1926.

International Agricultural Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., has authorized the immediate erection of a plant at Wales, Tenn., for production of commercial super-phosphates. It will consist of a main unit and auxiliary buildings, estimated to cost about \$14,000, with equipment.

Czechoslovakia's general import duty on ammonium sulfate has been temporarily reduced from 72 Czechoslovak crowns to 21.60 Czechoslovak crowns per 100 kilos, effective from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1927. Value of the crown on Feb. 7 was \$0.29616.

Union Toulouse d'Enterprise acting on instructions from Office Nationale de l'Azote is modernizing the State sulphuric acid plant at Bragueville, France. The first plant unit, with the daily output of 60 tons of acid, has been started.

The Barrett Co., 49 Rector st., New York, a division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., has plans for early construction of a benzol plant at Beech Grove, Ind. It will be one-story, estimated to cost about \$45,000, with equipment.

Employers in bleaching and dyeing trades, Manchester, England, have issued a three-months notice terminating wage agreements.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1927

Patents

Latest Issues Covering
Chemical Products and
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U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling, British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin. Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS
Issued Feb. 8, 1927.

1,616,448—Electrolytic System for Protecting Condensers, Tanks, etc., against corrosion. A. S. Gush and M. C. Gush, Hove, England. Feb. 3, 1925.

1,616,468—Wood Preserving Composition. F. Raschig, Ludwigshafen, Germany. May 20, 1925.

1,616,481—Measuring Flow of Liquids. C. M. Allen, Worcester, Mass. Oct. 2, 1922.

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1,616,515—Cracking Hydrocarbons. H. O. Swoboda and E. M. Richards, Pittsburgh, assignors, H. O. Swoboda, Inc. July 6, 1922.

1,616,521—Cracking Oils. F. E. Wellman, Kansas City, Kan. Mar. 20, 1923.

1,616,525—Sillimanite Bonded Material. M. C. Booze, Worcester, Mass., assignor, Norton Co. May 20, 1921.

1,616,533—Formaldehyde from Methylene Chloride. E. Krause and K. Roka, Constantza, Germany, assignors, Holzverkohlung Industrie A. G. Sept. 1, 1922.

1,616,547—Handling Dry Pulverulent Materials. C. Pontoppidan, Copenhagen, assignor, F. L. Smith & Co., New York Apr. 3, 1926.

1,616,549—Aluminum Chloride Process. G. L. Prichard and H. Henderson, Port Arthur, Tex., assignors, Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh. Mar. 3, 1922.

1,616,557—Paint Mixer. F. Beckford, White House, N. J. May 12, 1924.

1,616,575—Centrifugal Separator. H. J. Holford, Addiscombe, England. Sept. 9, 1925.

1,616,670—Non-Corrosive Liquid for Fluid Systems. M. R. Sherbino, assignor, Hydraulic Brake Co., Detroit. Mar. 19, 1926.

1,616,674—Sodium Aluminate Process. J. B. Barnett, assignor, Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh. Jan. 21, 1926.

1,616,677—Cooling and Utilizing Heat Content of Relief Gases from Sulphite Digesters. G. A. Richter, assignor, Brown Co., Berlin, N. H. Apr. 28, 1925.

1,616,739—Food Coloring Composition. W. A. Bost, assignor, Orange Crush Co., Chicago. July 18, 1921.

1,616,741—Composition of Matter, forming resin with sulphur. O. A. Cherry, Wauwatosa, Wis., assignor, The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee. June 18, 1923.

1,616,749—Wool-Like Effects on Cotton Fabrics. H. I. Huey, Saylesville, R. I., assignor, Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc. May 5, 1922.

1,616,777—Still Cleaner. J. W. Booth, Barnsdall, Okla. Feb. 26, 1924.

1,616,787—Artificial Textile Product. H. Dreyfus, London. Feb. 5, 1925.

1,616,840—Distilling and Refluxing Unit. H. H. Armstrong, Los Angeles. Dec. 26, 1923.

1,616,849—Moisture-Proof Article. R. S. Fleming, Syracuse, assignor, Merrell-Soule Co. Jan. 4, 1922.

1,616,850—Polyazo Coloring Matters. L. H. Fleet, Hamburg N. Y., assignor, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York. Apr. 2, 1926.

1,616,900—Nitric Acid and Nitrates. G. Kassner, Munster, Germany. Mar. 24, 1924.

1,616,904—Bitumen Pitch Emulsion. L. Kirschbraun, Chicago. Dec. 7, 1925.

1,616,936—Vulcanizing Rubber. M. L. Weiss, Newark, assignor, Dovan Chemical Corp., New York. July 29, 1925.

1,616,994—Vulcanizing Rubber. L. B. Sebrell, Akron, O., assignor, The Good-year Tire & Rubber Co. Nov. 8, 1924.

1,617,016—Preserving Food Products. J. L. Barry, assignor, General Seafoods Corp., Gloucester, Mass. Oct. 1, 1924.

1,617,014—Disposing of Sewage. C. P. Derleth, Chicago, assignor, The Celite Co. Feb. 7, 1922.

1,617,071—Carbon Black Process and Apparatus. C. Matlock, Brooklyn, assignor, Monroe-Louisiana Carbon Co., Monroe, La. June 2, 1921. July 21, 1921, Nov. 16, 1921, and Nov. 16, 1921.

1,617,077—Lubricating Composition. E. A. Nill and F. C. Acker, Cleveland, assignors to P. E. Selby, Portsmouth, O., and J. R. Dall, Norwalk, O. Aug. 31, 1922.

1,617,083—Evaporator and Heat Exchanger. J. Price, assignor, The Grissom-Russell Co., New York. June 12, 1923. Mar. 3, 1925 and Sept. 29, 1925.

1,617,098—Metal Phosphates. H. Blumberg, Jr., Los Angeles, assignor, Stockholders Syndicate. May 8, 1925.

1,617,110—Liquid Level Indicator. F. A. Havlicek, Dillonvale, O. May 11, 1921.

1,617,137—Cement Kiln. H. Stehmann, Berlin. July 3, 1925.

1,617,155—Chemical Container. D. G. Griffin, Chattanooga, Tenn. Dec. 23, 1924.

1,617,163—Electrodes for Electrolytic Apparatus. R. D. Mershon, New York. Sept. 14, 1924.

1,617,182—Ammonium Nitrate Explosive. W. O. Snelling, Allentown, Pa., assignor, Trojan Powder Co., New York. June 10, 1922.

1,617,201—Recovering Oil from Mineral Oil Emulsions. H. N. Dons, Rochester. June 20, 1922.

1,617,208—Removal of Oil from Condensation Waters. J. B. Gail and N. Adam. Paris. April 11, 1921.

1,617,212—Making Sulphuric Acid. W. F. Lamoreaux, Isabella, Tenn. June 13, 1925.

1,617,230—Electric Cell. S. Apostoloff, Brooklyn, assignor, Union Dry Battery Corp. of America, New York. Sept. 6, 1924.

1,617,237—Cellulose Ester Composition. J. G. Davidson, Yonkers, assignor, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. May 10, 1926.

1,617,244—Diazot Dye of Diphenylurea and Chromotropone Acid. R. J. Fletcher, Irvington, N. J., assignor, The Amalgamated Dyestuff and Chemical Works, Inc., New York. Apr. 19, 1926.

1,617,251—Fire Extinguisher of Liquid Type. C. Herbline, Paris. Nov. 6, 1925.

1,617,255—Fungicide. I. H. Holm Jacobsen, Gedved, Denmark. Apr. 15, 1926.

1,617,289—Reconditioning Zeolite Water Softeners. W. J. Kenney, Chicago, assignor, Zeolite Engineering Co. Mar. 16, 1925.

1,617,297—Pressure Still Heating Apparatus. J. E. Bell, Brooklyn, assignor, Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago. Jan. 28, 1922.

1,617,305—Recovery of Chlorine. J. A. Guyer, La Salle and M. C. Taylor, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor, The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., New York. Apr. 19, 1926.

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1,617,311—Light Resistant Lithopone. J. E. Blooge, Wilmington, assignor. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Oct. 22, 1923.

1,617,313—Aryl Peri Acids. H. D. Gibbs, Penns Grove, N. J., and E. L. Frederick, Catonsville, Md., assignors, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Oct. 11, 1920.

BRITISH PATENTS

Issued Jan. 12, 1927

261,322—Roller and Breast Mills. J. Eberhardt, Nuremberg, Germany. Sept. 8, 1926.

261,357—Fireproof Plastic Composition. J. Gallet, Versailles and L. J. Olier, Paris. Oct. 27, 1926.

261,378—Bituminous Compositions. V. Wintsch, Zurich. Nov. 9, 1926.

261,383—Thionaphthaene Derivatives. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, assignors, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Nov. 10, 1926.

261,385—Sulphonated Fatty Acids. H. T. Boehme A. G., Chemnitz, Germany. Nov. 10, 1926.

261,388—Purifying Gases. K. Mueller, Berlin. Nov. 10, 1926.

261,393—Cyclic Hydrocarbons. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Nov. 11, 1926.

261,400—Benzyl Methylbenzanthrones. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, assignors, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Nov. 12, 1926.

261,406—Polymerized Vinyl Compounds. Consortium fuer Elektrochemische Industrie Ges., Munich. Nov. 13, 1926.

261,409—Urea Aldehyde Condensation Products. Dr. F. Pollak A. G. Nov. 13, 1926.

261,422—Anthraquinone Nitriles. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, assignors, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Nov. 15, 1926.

261,423—Indophenols for Dyeing Cellulose Esters. Soc. of Chemical Industry in Basle, Switzerland. Nov. 15, 1926.

261,440—Purifying Oils. A. S. Quick, London. June 18, 1925.

261,446—Controlling Drying Operations. B. J. Owen, Oxford University. Apr. 23, 1926.

261,447—Phenol Formaldehyde Condensation Products. S. M. Kropman, Manchester and O. Horowitz, London. July 14, 1925.

261,450—Cooling Stearin and Paraffin. Sharples Specialty Co., Philadelphia. July 20, 1925.

261,459—Nitro Amino Compounds. J. W. Leitch, Ltd., and A. E. Everest, Huddersfield. Aug. 19, 1925.

261,472—Phenol Formaldehyde Condensation Products. Dr. K. Albert Chemischen Fabriken Ges., Biebrich-on-Rhine and A. Amann and E. Fonrobert, Wiesbaden, Germany. Aug. 19, 1925.

261,494—Cellulose Solutions. A. Classen, Aachen, Germany. Sept. 3, 1925.

261,510—Anthracene Dyes. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron, Offenbach-on-Main, Germany. Sept. 23, 1925.

261,522—Synthetic Resins. Dr. K. Albert Chemische Fabrik Ges. and A. Aaman, Germany. Oct. 12, 1925.

261,542—Azo Dyes Formed on Material. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Frankfort. Nov. 19, 1925.

261,559—Hydrocyanic Acid. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Dec. 14, 1925.

261,568—Monoazo Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 1, 1926.

261,575—Distilling Retort. I. B. Newberry, Buffalo. Jan. 19, 1926.

261,589—Varnishes. E. Lavadoux, Paris. Feb. 5, 1926.

261,647—Chromates. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. June 25, 1926.

261,692—Methyl Chloride. Soc. de Recherches et D'Exploitations Petrolières, Paris. Dec. 8, 1925.

261,693—Purifying Saccharine Liquids. C. Steffen, Vienna. Jan. 4, 1925.

261,707—Splitting Fats. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, assignors. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Aug. 7, 1926.

261,720—Wetting and Emulsifying Preparations. I. G. Farbenindustrie. Oct. 7, 1925.

261,722—Cyanides. F. J. Metzger, New York, assignor, California Cyanide Co. Inc. Oct. 14, 1926.

FRENCH PATENTS

Issued Jan. 6, 1927

69,426—Sulphonation Process. L. Gay, P. Mion and M. Aumeras. Jan. 24, 1926.

69,514—Pulverulent Calcium Arsenate. Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône. July 29, 1926.

69,605—Fluorine, process. P. M. A. Lebeau and A. A. J. J. Damiens. Dec. 7, 1925.

69,621—Methane and Carbon Dioxide from Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen. A. Riegert. Dec. 9, 1925.

69,528—Pigment Colors. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. July 29, 1925.

69,529—Anthraquinone Colors. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. July 29, 1926.

69,607—Coating Celluloid, etc. C. L. Baudry de Saunier. Dec. 7, 1925.

69,518—Cracking Process. Gulf Refining Co. July 29, 1926.

69,627—Removing Oil from Cotton, etc. P. Auzy. Dec. 9, 1925.

69,401—Rubber Articles. The B. F. Goodrich Co. Dec. 1, 1925.

69,465—Vulcanizing Apparatus. W. L. Fairchild. July 9, 1926.

69,809—Refractory Materials. Corning Glass Works. July 19, 1926.

69,555—Acidproof Plastics. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. July 3, 1926.

69,619—Emulsions and Suspensions of bitumens, etc. G. Baume. P. Chambige, and D. Boutier. Dec. 8, 1925.

GERMAN PATENTS

Issued Jan. 20, 1927

437,689—Dissolving Liquid Chlorine in Liquids. Dr. G. Onnstein, Berlin. Apr. 12, 1925.

435,019—Making Chloride of Lime. E. Krebs, Oslo. Oct. 1, 1925.

437,727—Making Sulphuric Acid in Reaction Canals. F. Brandenburg, Dueren, Germany. May 20, 1925.

437,637—Basic Acetate of Alumina and Aluminum Formate Soluble in Water, process. Chemische Fabrik Gruenau Landshoff & Meyer A. G. and Dr. E. Franke, Berlin-Gruenau. Oct. 16, 1921.

437,646—Condensation Products. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Nov. 18, 1924.

437,553—Silicate Colors. Van Baerle &

Co. Chemische Fabrik, Worms, Germany. June 14, 1925.

437,612—Lacquers and Oil Varnish Substitutes. G. Petroff, Moscow. Mar. 26, 1924.

437,795—Deodorizing Fats and Oils. H. Bollmann, Hamburg. Dec. 30, 1925.

437,796—Continuous Distillation of Crude Oil, etc. La Societe Desmarais Freres, Paris. Apr. 17, 1923.

437,69—Working Up Horn and the like. Metallwarenindustrie A. G., Barmen. Jan. 8, 1924.

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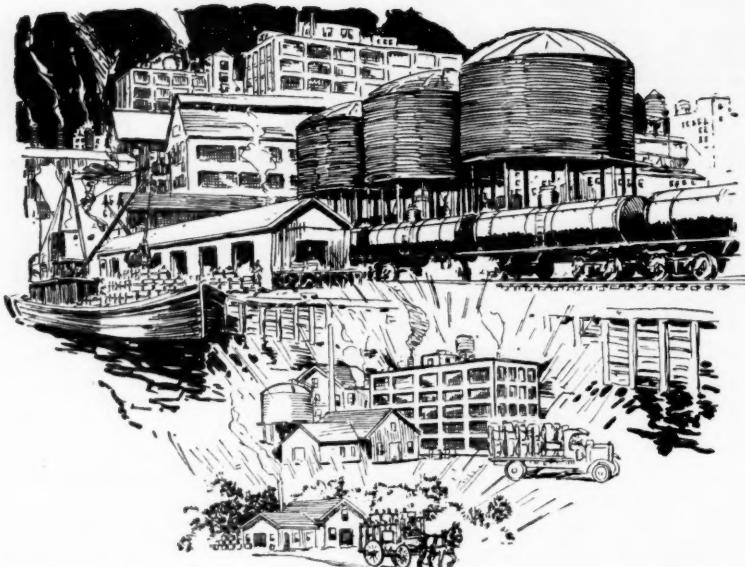
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